

# Status of the ATF Damping Ring BPM Upgrade Project

### Manfred Wendt for the ATF DR BPM collaboration

## **ATF DR BPM Collaboration**



KEK

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- Ron Rechenmacher
- Duane Voy
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- Motivation
- Some background information on the ATF damping ring and it's beam parameters
- Characteristic of the ATF button-style BPM pickup
- Overview and details of the new BPM hardware
- Project history
- Preliminary results
- Next steps...
  - This presentation certainly is incomplete, in particular it does not address the tremendous firm- and software efforts related to the project!

## **Motivation**

- ILC damping ring R&D at KEK's Accelerator Test Facility (ATF):
  - Investigation of the beam damping process (damping wiggler, minimization of the damping time, etc.)
  - Goal: generation and extraction of a low emittance beam  $(\epsilon_{vert} < 2 \text{ pm})$  at the nominal ILC bunch charge
- A major tool for low emittance corrections: a high resolution BPM system
  - Optimization of the closed-orbit, beam-based alignment (BBA) studies to investigate BPM offsets and calibration.
  - Correction of non-linear field effects, i.e. coupling, chromaticity,...
  - Fast global orbit feedback(?)
  - Necessary: a state-or-the-art BPM system, utilizing
    - a broadband turn-by-turn mode (< 10 µm resolution)</li>
    - a narrowband mode with high resolution (~ 100 nm range)



## The ATF Damping Ring

Machine and Beam Parameters









## **Button-style BPM Pickup**





### Normalized horizontal and vertical potentials:

$\phi = \frac{(A+D)-(B+C)}{(B+C)}$	$\phi = \frac{(A+B)-(C+D)}{(C+D)}$
$\varphi_H = A + B + C + D$	$\varphi_V = A + B + C + D$

1D polynomial fit ("on axis" calibration):

 $Pos[mm] = 9.35\phi + 1.00\phi^3 + 7.79\phi^5$ 

2D polynomial fit is prepared, but not yet implemented.

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# Analog Signal Processing



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## **Digital Signal Processing**



#### ECDR-GC814 BLOCK DIAGRAM

Echotek digital receiver:

- 8-ch VME 64x module
- Analog Devices 14-bit 105 MS/s AD6645
- Each channel: Texas Instruments 4-ch GC4016 "Graychip" digital downconverter



## Digital Signal Processing (cont.)



### Averaging & filtering:

- 5-stage CIC, dec 4...4096
- 21-tab CFIR, dec 2 (or 1)
- 63-tab PFIR, dec 2

### Wideband Mode (BW ~ 1 MHz):

- total decimation: 8
- 8-tab running ave. FIRs

### Narrowband Mode (BW ~ 1 kHz):

- total decimation: 10988, t<sub>dec</sub>: 158.7 μs, 1280 pt (~ 200 ms)
- 11 & 32-tab RRC FIRs

### Graychip digital downconverter:

- 4 independent channels per ADC
- NCO set to  $f_{IF}$  = 15.145 MHz (downconvert to DC baseband)
- ADC clock set to 32 samples per revolution:  $f_{CLK} = 32^* f_{rev} = 69.2 \text{ MHz}$
- Decimation and filtering for the broad- and narrowband operation, using CIC and FIR digital filters



**Global Design Effort** 

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- VME Timing module:
  - $f_{CLK} = f_{RF}^* 32/330 = 69.236$  MHz clock signals (4x)
  - $t_{rev}$  = 462.2 ns turn marker signals (4x), 0...115 double-buckets (2.8 ns) delayable
  - To  $f_{RF}$  phase-locked  $f_{LO}$  = 729.145 MHz
  - Auxiliary  $f_{rev}$  and  $f_{IF}$  signals
- Motorola 5500 VME CPU:
  - Data collection and normalization
  - Box-car post-processing filter (20 ms)
  - Local diagnostic and control software
  - EPICS control interface
- Calibration unit (prototype):
  - − To  $f_{RF}$  phase-locked  $f_{CAL} \approx 714$  MHz (Analog Devices ADF4153)
  - In-passband, through button-BPM calibration
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> Graychip channel for downconversion





- February 2006 visit: KEK/SLAC:
  - Proof of principle installation & commissioning
  - Read-out hardware for 8x button-style BPMs:
    - 4x temporary *Echotek* boards (older style, no *Graychip* DDC).
    - 8x downmix modules, plus spares.
    - LO signal generator, cabling, crates, PS, auxiliary systems.
- February 2007 visit: KEK/SLAC(3)/Fermilab(6)
  - New installation & commissioning (again 8x BPMs).
  - 6 dedicated, plus parasitic machine shifts (focus on system installation and commissioning).
- May 2007 visit: KEK/SLAC(3)/Fermilab(6)
  - Upgrade to 20x BPMs (limited by downmix module availability) in 2x VME crates.
  - 7 dedicated, plus parasitic machine shifts (focus on commissioning and some systematic beam studies).





# **IC** Results 2007: BBA (070227, 070302)

Y BBA	ET	+/-	ATF	+/-	dET	dATF
(um)						
QF2R.10	343.38	6.44	15.15	17.10	26.9	120.3
	316.49	34.40	-105.14	174.00		
	112.68	2.99	300.89	55.70		
QF2R.11					4.8	390.6
	107.87	5.16	-89.69	165.00		
0707 10	-72.69	5.07	-172.12	85.70		
QF2R.12					19.2	625.9
	-91.84	14.20	-798.00	2040.0		
0000 12	-188.03	1.19	-177.83	323.00		
QF2R.13					13.7	95.8
	-174.37	37.20	-82.01	54.50		

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Global Design Effort

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- Turn-by-Turn data BPM #36 (pinger: On)
- Identifying hor. and vert. tune lines (387 kHz, 1.212 Mhz) as well as sync. tune lines (n x 9.7 kHz).
- Observed short time, broadband TBT resolution: few µm!

# Results 2007: Narrowband Mode





- Optimized Narrowband Mode to remove 50Hz
  - Lengthened the *Echotek* collection time (160ms shown)
  - Apply 126 tap box and decimate filter to further average and remove 50Hz
  - Very strong 50Hz signal in horizontal but also apparent in vertical
- After filtering see 0.4  $\mu$ m RMS vert. and 1.7  $\mu$ m RMS hor. for single shot
  - Expect electronics to provide same resolution on horizontal and vertical
  - Suggests orbit motion is contributing to RMS
- Data being further analyzed using SVD technique
  - Find correlations which can be related to electronics problems or orbit motion
  - Need to understand sources of correlations

Results 2007: NB Shot-to-Shot İİL



- Shown is Raw Narrowband Data for 10 shots
  - Raw data is 160ms from 500k turn for each shot
  - Each shot was taken 1 minute apart over 10 minutes
- Observe BPM position change
  - Need to understand whether the effect is electronics or orbit



• Data filtered by 126 tap box to average and remove 50Hz

RMS (

- Observe strong orbit motion in the horizontal plane!
- Remove the motion to find "real" BPM resolution

Raw Filtered

- 400 to 200 nm range (preliminary!)

Sample (6.3kHz) BPM 40 Intensity

Sample (6.3kHz)

Arbitrary BPM Number

# Results 2007: SVD Mode Examples



- SVD Mode 1
  - Clearly shows
    horizontal orbit
    motion
  - Not "BPM physical"



- SVD Mode 5
  - Shows single period in vert. BPM and 3 periods in hor. BPM
  - Seems to be "real"!

# Results 2007: Resolution Limit

Theoretical:

- ADC SNR: 75 dB
- Process gain: 40.4 dB
- NF 1<sup>st</sup> gain stage: ~ 1 dB
- CAL tone level: -10 dBm
- Splitter attenuation: 6 dB
- Effective gain: ~ 100 dB
- BPM sensitivity: 240 µm/dB
- Calculated equivalent resolution: ~ 20 nm

### CAL tone resolution measurement on BPM #56: ~ 30 nm(!)



Signal Attenuation [dB]



Single bunch raw ADC data (not a CW signal)



- Summer/Fall 2007:
  - Development on an improved analog front-end downmix&calibration section (production prototype), SLAC/Fermilab collaboration effort
    - Switchable input gain/attenuation
    - IF lowpass/bandpass matched to DDC Nyquist cut-off
    - 4 stage PLL CAL signal generator
    - Fully remote control (I<sup>2</sup>C, etc.)
    - Improved RF enclosure
  - Various firm- and software improvements, e.g. diagnostic layer via EPICS.
  - Reliability improvements on hard- and software.
  - 10 (12) channel timing boards



- Fall/Winter 2007:
  - Testing of the new downmix&cal prototype at ATF
  - Testing of the new timing generator modules at ATF
  - Implementation and tests of software improvements
    - Additional EPICS features
    - Time and frequency data
    - Calibration with DDC frequency hopping
  - Systematic beam studies and analysis.
  - Test of a turn-by-turn based coupling correction method (?)
  - Series production of downmix&cal modules
- Winter/Spring 2008:
  - Full system upgrade, using Fermilab *Echotek* spares (loan basis) and the new cownmix&cal modules.
  - Installation, commissioning and testing.
  - Expansion of the system to extraction-line BPMs?